

# The North Carolinian.

Secretary of State

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

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### TERMS.

\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of six cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. No subscription received for less than twelve months. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

### National Democratic Convention.

In pursuance of the notice given, the delegates to this body met precisely at 12 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the hall of the Musical Association. FELIX GRUNDY, Esq., called the Convention to order, and then moved that Governor HILL of New Hampshire take the chair, and that General DIX of New York be appointed Secretary *pro tem.*; which was agreed to.

On motion, the Rev. Mr. BURKE offered up a prayer to the throne of Grace.

On motion of Mr. SIMPSON, a committee consisting of one member from each State was appointed to nominate candidates for President, four Vice Presidents, and a Secretary.

The SECRETARY then proceeded to call the States, when

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, suggested that it would be better first to ascertain whether all the Delegates present were entitled to their seats, before making the appointments proposed.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, was of the opinion that no question ought to be taken, as to the eligibility of any Delegate, until the committee should have reported.

Mr. BREIDIN moved that a committee be appointed to receive the credentials of the Delegates appointed. This he deemed to be the proper course, and thought that, if any other were adopted, it would lead to confusion.

Mr. WISHART opposed the motion, maintaining that the call of the roll should be continued, and that when it was gone through with, then a committee might be appointed to examine the credentials of Delegates.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, took a similar view of the question.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* stated that the motion would be more properly in order when the gentlemen present should have taken their seats.

The Secretary then proceeded in the call of States, and having completed it, it appeared there were Delegates from 21 States in attendance, [for list see next column.]

Mr. KAUFFMANN moved, as an amendment to the original motion, that a committee be appointed, consisting of one Delegate from each State, to recommend the appointment of the officers in question, and that the name of each member be named, which was agreed to.

The following persons were appointed.

- John G. Perkins, of Maine.
- Henry Y. Simpson, of New Hampshire.
- Phineas Allen, of Massachusetts.
- William Ennis, of Rhode Island.
- John Kellogg, of Vermont.
- William M. Oliver, of New York.
- Joseph Northup, of New Jersey.
- Joseph Engle, of Pennsylvania.
- John T. Stoddard, of Maryland.
- Weldon N. Edwards, of North Carolina.
- Joseph Sturgis, of Georgia.
- F. C. McCalla, of Kentucky.
- Samuel H. Laughlin, of Tennessee.
- Samuel Medary, of Ohio.
- Clement C. Clay, of Alabama.
- Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi.
- R. C. Nicholas, of Louisiana.
- Nathan Jackson, of Indiana.
- John Jameson, of Missouri.
- Elijah B. Mitchell, of Michigan.
- Edward Cross, of Arkansas.

Mr. SMITH, of Maine, moved the appointment of a committee, vesting the committee with power to ascertain who were entitled to seats in this Convention, and also to report their names; agreed to.

On motion, it was ordered that the committee should consist of nine members, and that the President appoint it.

The PRESIDENT then named the following gentlemen to constitute the committee:

- William T. Rogers, of Pennsylvania.
- Joel Terrell, of New York.
- John Cassidy, of New Jersey.
- Thomas Wilson, of Maryland.
- Jonas E. Thomas, of Tennessee.
- Albert Baker, of New Hampshire.
- Peter Kauffmann, of Ohio.
- James B. Peck, of Vermont.
- Jesse Bean, of Alabama.

Mr. ROGERS moved that when the convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon; agreed to.

Mr. GRUNDY then rose, and proceeded to make some remarks in favor of a strict scrutiny being instituted into the qualifications and rights of gentlemen presenting themselves here as delegates from the respective States, which they profess to represent. He argued that an investigation was necessary, in order to prevent injustice being done to the party, as had been the case four years ago, in regard to Tennessee. He said that this Convention ought to come out with a clear, candid, and true declaration of the sentiments of the Republican party as here represented. If they did so, and should be right in the principles

avowed, there could be no doubt that an honest, free, and independent people would sustain them. He repeated, that if this Convention were frank with the people, they would be supported, if regarded as being in the right. But if they were wrong, they would at least go down under the conscientious conviction of having performed what they believed to be their duty. However, whether right or wrong, let us tell them what we think, and not beguile or deceive them by acting contrary to our sincere belief. (Loud cheering.) Having said this much, he would now take his seat; but he would address the Convention further on this subject on another occasion.

Mr. FRAZER expressed his hope that the Delegate from Tennessee, [Mr. Grundy,] would proceed with his remarks. He referred to the number of Delegates from the State of Pennsylvania, and remarked that it gave a majority of 50,000 for Gen. Jackson, and asserted that at the coming Presidential election, the Democracy of the land of Penn., could not be beaten by Tory Federalism. The whole Democracy of the State, were here represented, and they would speak trumpet tongue to the people. "We," [continued Mr. F.] "hanging our banner on the outer wall, we proclaim the eternal principle that man is fit for self-government, and by the aid of Almighty God, the people shall and will rule. They will triumph, and they shall triumph. And that party who are afraid of their principles, are unworthy of the suffrages and confidence of the people of this glorious Republic."

Mr. GRUNDY rose amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering, and said: In one thing, fellow citizens, you are not mistaken. I am a veteran in the cause of Democracy; I was born so and have lived so, even beyond my three score years. I have often met in political conflict men of the other party, and am still ready to meet them wherever and whenever they may present themselves, on proper and fit occasions. Yes, sir, an old and sound vessel, that has stood the quicksands, the shoals, and the sawyers of the Mississippi—that has met in the open sea, the proudest force of the enemy, and never struck her flag—has often been compelled to meet their little skiffs and bark canoes, is still as sound as ever, and prepared for a new contest. I stand here, fellow countrymen, as a Tennesseean should stand—as an old Democrat; and not only that, but I bring with me one who has done his duty in the field [this allusion to General Carroll was received with an universal burst of applause.] Here we present ourselves to the Democracy of the Union, not fearing to speak to them as boldly as we have done in the field and the cabinet whatever it becomes patriotic citizens to say and do. This, however, has little to do with the present question. What, then, is our duty? What are the principles on which we stand? We say that we are the friends and advocates of equal rights, or, in other words, that every freeman shall stand on the broad platform of liberty and equality—we want an open field and a fair argument—we want no adventitious aid, either from exclusive privileges or banking corporations.

But let me admonish you, fellow-citizens, that we must take care of this institution called a Bank of the United States. Do you say that you will put it under such restraints as will prevent it from usurping the liberties of the country? what you put restraints on this unshorn Sampson, that will rise up and snap the feeble bands you have put upon him? They want to rise up, my fellow countrymen, and set themselves above the Constitution and the institutions of the country. Look to that instrument by which our liberties are secured, and where in it do you find any thing to authorize the belief that our wise forefathers intended that money should rule, where freemen should only do so. Is it money that makes the man, or honest industry? It is honest industry, aided by virtue; and let me tell you that it is the Democracy who are the workmen of the country. Show me the man who wants to live on his wits alone, or by the injuries he can inflict upon his neighbors, and I will tell you that that man is not one of us. He does not belong to our party at all. He is a Federalist, aristocrat, and modern Whig besides. There was a time when the name of Whig sounded delightfully and pleasantly to every patriot's ear, but that time has passed by. They were the Whigs of the Revolution—the friends of the country. There was no British gold diffused among them, for they would not take it. There was no British influence acting upon them, for they loved their country too well to be swayed by foreign influence. Now I do not charge this against the present Whig party, for it is not safe or just to deal in such harsh denunciations, but this I must say, that when you do find such men, nineteen out of every twenty of them do not belong to our party; and that is not all. Men who do evil, shun the light—they do not want their deeds to be seen. Now, whether it is a consciousness or not that they are acting wrong, he would not say—but so it is, that the Whigs are unwilling to disclose to their countrymen the principles which governed them, or indeed whether they have any principles at all. Is it not fair to infer that they well know that if they disclose their opinions and the objects for which they are contending, that the people will never put them in office? While casting my eyes around the room, I see my Ohio friends—and this reminds me of Cincinnati and the manner in which the Whigs manage their affairs there. At the close of the late war with Great Britain, was there a man, woman, or child, in that city, who ever

thought of taking up the present Whig candidate for the Presidency? Now, I do not wish to detract from the merits of that individual, for I wish that he was wiser and better, and more meritorious than he is; but let us see how he is to be made President. It will be recollected by all of us that when the name of Andrew Jackson was announced for the Presidency, the nomination, like a blaze extended through the whole country, and never ceased to show its light till the illustrious hero and statesman was elevated to the Chief Magistracy. It is true that art, contrivances, &c. prevented his election at the first trial; but the next time all the devices of the Federal party were ineffectual to prevent it.

But to return to the State of Ohio and the city of Cincinnati. The Whigs there have a candidate whom they want to make President, of whom four years ago very little was heard; but within the last few months no mortal man has ever grown so vastly as he. From a plain honest clerk of a county court, who interfered with nobody, and with whom nobody interfered, he has grown to be an astonishingly great man, destined in their opinions to carry all before him. But notwithstanding all this, no one can, by any possibility, come at his opinions on any of the great questions interesting to the country, nor obtain any information in regard to him, by which they can measure his fitness and capacity for the high station to which he aspires. What have his friends done in regard to him? Why, they won't let him be measured at all. They have shut him up, (I will not say in a cage, but he might as well be in one,) and will not let him have the use of pen, ink and paper, while his conscience keeps saying that he shall neither speak nor write, and they will not do it for him. Now I ask this Convention, as sober, reflecting men, if this is the way to make the President for the people of the United States? I want to push this matter a little further.

Mr. Burke the Postmaster at Cincinnati, is here, and I intend, before we leave this place, to ask him to state whether this committee does not regularly attend their candidates to the post office, when he goes for letters, to see that he gets none that are not such as they are willing that he should receive. It is true that there are many wags in this country, and that of some they may probably write hoaxing letters to the gentleman; and his Whig advisers may wish to keep them from the post office, or they may wish to save postage, which is always refunded on returning such letters to the post office. But they open all his letters for him, and where there is nothing to be said in reply, they answer them; though when there is, they will not answer them at all. Now, this is the way in which they want to make a President of the United States. It was different in old times. When Andrew Jackson was put up for the Presidency, I wonder if any man, or set of men, opened and answered his letters for him. When he received a letter, he answered it himself; and whether his opinions were right or wrong, he expressed them openly and fearlessly, without being dictated to by a human being. This was the custom of all our former Presidents, from Washington down to the present time; and it is the custom of our present Chief Magistrate. When his opinions were asked on important questions of State policy, he gave them openly and distinctly. On the subject of Abolition, which the Whig Committee will not let their candidate speak out upon, Mr. Van Buren has been most explicit. He has declared his opposition to that fell spirit, in the strongest terms; and stated in advance, that he would veto any bill passed by Congress, interfering with the question of slavery either in the States or in the District of Columbia. But how is it with the Whig candidate? There are vast numbers of Abolitionists at the North, and though they are a troublesome set of people, their votes count as well as those of others. Now the Whig Committee of Cincinnati have come to the conclusion that a letter written to the Abolitionists, unfavorable to their views, would cause the loss of their votes, while a letter of a contrary character would cost them the votes of the South. Hence the necessity, on their part, for avoiding all correspondence on that subject; for whether they vote one way or the other, they would be placed in an awful predicament.

After a few more remarks, Mr. G. concluded by pledging himself that the people of his State would never vote for any man whose principles and policy were not openly and fearlessly avowed to them; and that, well knowing and having the fullest confidence in the present Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, they would give him a hearty and efficient support.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama, from the committee of twenty-one, to recommend suitable persons for officers for the Convention, reported:

For President.

Gov. William Carroll, of Tennessee.

For Vice Presidents.

Wm. T. Rogers, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. C. P. Van Ness, of Vermont.

W. N. Edwards, of North Carolina.

Dr. Charles Parry, of Indiana.

John Nelson, Esq. of Maryland.

Hon. Alex. Mouton, of Louisiana.

For Secretaries.

Geo. A. Starkweather, of New York.

C. J. McNulty, of Ohio.

G. B. Adran, of New Jersey.

Albert F. Baker, of New Hampshire.

The report of the committee was unanimously concurred in, and the President was conducted to the chair.

Mr. ROGERS moved that when the Convention adjourn, it do so to meet again at 4 o'clock.

The President [Mr. CARROLL] then took the chair; when, On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the Convention adjourned.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 4 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The PRESIDENT then rose, and addressed the Convention to the following effect:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I should do injustice to my feelings if I were to omit the expression of my gratitude on this occasion for the unexpected honor conferred on me, in calling upon me, to preside over the deliberations of this body. I beg leave to remark, however, in justice to the Convention and to myself, that I feel as if I was disqualified for the discharge of the duties of the station in which I am placed; for although I have spent twenty years of my life in the service of my country in peace and in war, yet it has so happened that I never belonged to a deliberative assembly.

If I should, then it is not to be expected that I should possess such a knowledge of the rules to govern their proceedings as is necessary to the discharge of the duties of the station I have been called to fill. I beg leave to remark, however, that I shall throw myself on your indulgence, and when I am at a loss, I shall ask the aid of those who have had more experience, and are able to guide me in that respect. And in truth when I consider the cause which has brought us together, I can expect nothing but unanimity in our proceedings. There will, therefore, be very little demand for any thing like talent in the presiding officer. When I came here, I did not expect to be elevated to this office, and I felt my incompetence; and I had a desire this morning that the committee would not present my name. However, as I came here resolved to do my duty in whatever station I might be placed, either as a soldier or an officer, I have submitted to them. With a single additional remark, I shall trouble you no further. The cause which has brought us together this day, is the cause of the American people, and it is one in which every Republican feels a deep and abiding interest. It is a cause, if we succeed, to promote the happiness and prosperity of the yonoury

We have nothing, then, to do but that which intimately concerns all who belong to the Republican party, and that is to take post in the ranks, wherever it be, and to fight the battle manfully till November next; and if we do that, the victory will be ours. But, gentlemen, rely upon it, we must stand shoulder to shoulder—there must not be one single inch left in our ranks for the enemy to make an inroad. If we do, defeat may be the consequence, I say, again, let every Republican in the United States, and more especially those now present, determine to do his duty, and victory will be the inevitable consequence. [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

Mr. GRUNDY here announced that he had discharged his duty on the Committee on Nominations, who had already made their report, and that the Convention was now duly organized.

The Rev. Mr. HANCOCK, at the suggestion of Mr. GRUNDY, came forward and offered up a prayer to the throne of grace.

Mr. ROGERS, from the committee appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, made a report on that subject; which was laid on the table for the present, and was as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

### MAINE.

John T. Paine, H. Zakiah Williams

Harvill Hamblin, Samuel W. Lord

John G. Perkins, Daniel Hammond

Albert Smith, James B. II

Edward O'Brien, Alfred Marshall

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Thomas J. Parsons, Horace Chase

Gov. Isaac Hill, John Conant

Henry T. Simpson, Edmund Burke

John P. Smith, Nathan S. Berry

Albert Baker, John B. Reding

### VERMONT.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, E. B. Chase

Wm. C. Bradley, Isaac McDonalds

Lucius Peck, Phenias Allen

### MASSACHUSETTS.

James Benner, Thomas S. Taylor

John Brown Francis, Wm. Ennis

Leffey Hagard, James S. Bliven

Nathaniel Bullock, Christopher Smith

Duttee J. Pearce, Clark Dal Rimplo

Samuel T. Atwell, George G. Stines

### NEW YORK.

John A. Dix, 16th. Frederick Lansing

Wm. M. Oliver, 17th. Joel Turrell

1st. Frederick W. Lord, 17th. Alfred Munson

2nd. Caleb T. Ward, 18th. David D. Ous

3d. Fernando Wood, 19th. G. A. Starkweather

4th. Chas. G. Ferris, 20th. N. K. Wheeler

5th. John Mumford, 21st. J. R. Chamberlain

6th. Wright Hawley, 22d. S. G. Hathaway, jr.

7th. Sylvanus Warren, 23d. Amasa Dana

8th. Stephen Thoren, 24th. Jonas Enrl, jr.

9th. Charles Monrll, 25th. Ota P. Granger

10th. Moses-cat Myers, 26th. John Porter

11th. Henry Vall, 27th. Bryan Green

12th. John M. French, 28th. William Blossom

13th. John McLean, 29th. Francis E. Erwin

14th. A. C. Hanj, 30th. Ashly Sampson

15th. Ranson H. Gillet, 31st. S. Benedict, jr.

16th. Henry Adams, 32d. Wm. E. Peacock

17th. John M. Cornolison, 33d. Sherburn B. Piper

DELEGATES FROM NEW JERSEY IN ATTENDANCE.

John Casadey, Wm. N. Shinn

Samuel H. Berry, Moses Wells

John M. Cornolison, Benjamin H. Leppincott

Cornelius C. Van Riper, Daniel W. Leppincott

Rodman M. Price, John W. Mickls

John S. Darcey, Casper Mierham

John Harrison, Richard P. Thompson

Samuel A. Harrison, W. H. Nelson

Richard Kidney, Davis Nelson

Joseph A. Bowles, Aust. Bell

Martin Rycroft, Geo. Raineter

John Hancock, Jonathan Riley

Colin Robertson, Peter Keen

Joseph Northup, jr., Jonathan House

Henry Clough, Jephtha Abbotts

George H. Neiden, Samuel Kupper

Joseph Justice, Geo. W. Rupp

Joshua English, James Smith

Wm. A. B. njamin, Thos. Pierson

Charles Burroughs, Edward Vaumcter

John A. Perrine, Thos. Thompson

Henry Clough, Eras Hack

Thomas Moore, Andrew Agnew

A. H. Armour, Wm. Myer

Elias Wampole, J. L. Compton

William McKnight, Wm. Patterson

Wm. Cook, S. V. R. Patterson

Joseph K. Hulme, Joseph Lancaster

John R. Slack, Wm. Stratton

James Gunnel, PENNSYLVANIA.

William T. Rogers, Robert H. Hammond

John Felton, Moses Melleau

Henry Hora, Henry Pelter

Geo. L. Ashmead, J. B. Ard

John J. McCahan, S. F. Headley

Reah Frazer, William A. Petrikin

John H. Brinton, Samuel Dickinson

Jos. Engle, Job Mann

Jacob Fry, L. L. Rigelour

Henry Chapman, John H. Wishart

John Westbrook, H. Gold Rogers

John Weaver, John Bredin

Henry W. Smith, Thomas Cunningham

Simon Cameron, Galbraith A. Irvine

Robert J. Fisher, MARYLAND.

Dr. Enoch George, John Nelson

John T. Stoddard, Wm. P. Maultaby

Col. James Polk, Thomas Perry

Dr. Thomas Wilson, H. G. S. Key

Dr. Orrick, NORTH CAROLINA.

W. N. Edwards, Thomas T. Fadyan

Perin Bush, Sumner A. Williams

James S. Battle, Robert M. Morgan

Joseph Sturgis, Ossian Gregory

Wm. O. Butler, KENTUCKY;

F. C. McCalla, Lynn Boyd

Felix Grundy, H. L. Turney

Sam'l H. Laughlin, P. B. Anderson

John Anderson, A. Patterson

John C. Rodgers, James Dortch

Jonas E. Thomas, Williamson Smith

Arthur R. Crozier, Abraham McClellan

Harvey Waterson, OHIO.

James I. Ferran, John Hastines

Wm. Burke, John B. Weller

James Giddings, Wm. Doan

S. Medary, S. A. Barker

T. S. Bates, A. Patterson

W. B. Morris, J. McNulty

W. Patterson, Daniel M. Cook

Peter Kauffmann, Wm. H. Baldwin

David Hubbard, ALABAMA.

Jesse Beeno, C. C. Clay

Robert J. Walker, C. C. Clay

Jacob Thompson, Lyd Moore

R. C. Nicholas, MISSISSIPPI.

T. M. Wadsworth, A. G. Brown

John Kane, Gen. M. F. De Graffenreid

Charles Pang, Wm. Ennis

Tilghman A. Howard, Alex. Mouton

Wm. Wick, T. M. Wadsworth

John Carr, INDIANA.

Hugh Oneil, Miles Murphy

John Jameson, Nathan Jackson

John Carr, Thomas Smith

Elijah B. Mitchell, John W. Davis

S. McKnight, MISSOURI.

Edward Cross, Falkland H. Martin

John Kane, Dunham Spaulding